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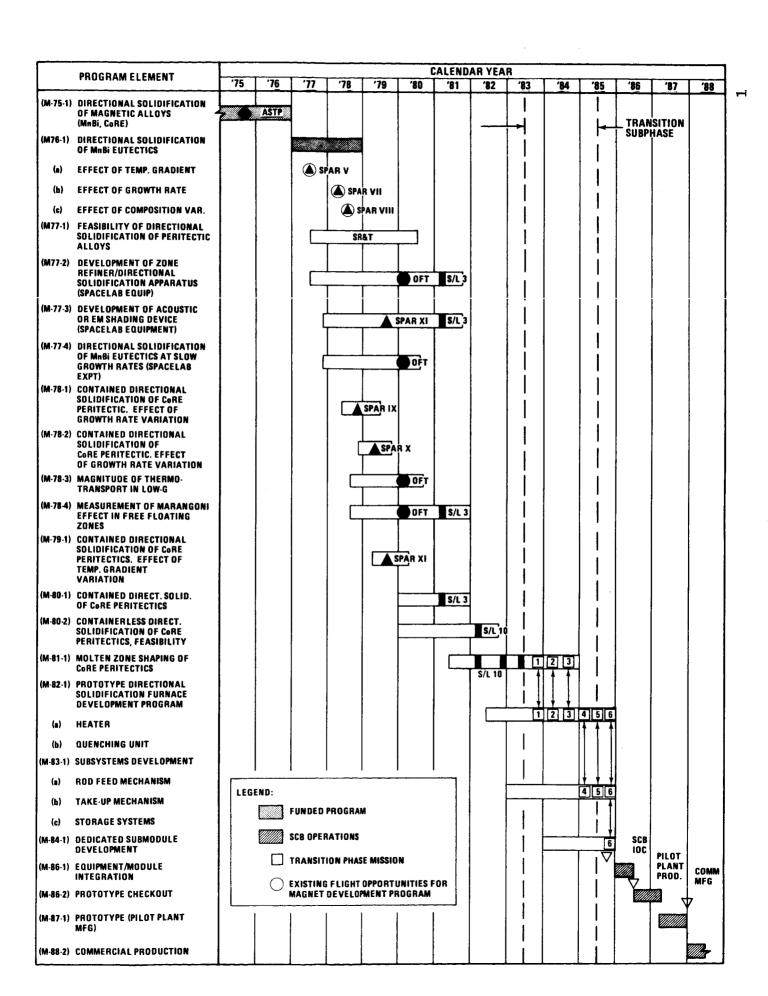
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DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR SPACE MANUFACTURING OF HIGH COERCIVE STRENGTH MAGNETS

CONTRACT NO. NAS8-31993



(M-75-1) LOW-G SOLIDIFICATION OF MAGNETIC ALLOYS ON ASTP

Start Date: 3/74

Completion Date: 11/76

Test Vehicle: ASTP

Flight Date(s): 7/75

Hardware: Multipurpose Furnace

Estimated Cost: 110 K

Demonstrate feasibility of improving magnetic properties of selected Objective:

alloys by low-g solidification.

Simultaneous isothermal solidification of 50 Mn-50 Bi and directional

Description:

solidification of (Co, Cu) Ce and MnBi/Bi. Intrinsic coercive

strength improvements of nearly 100 percent were observed in the

MnBi/Bi.

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R&D PROGRAM

(M-76-1) DIRECTIONAL SOLIDIFICATION OF MnBi EUTECTICS

Start Date: 12/76

Completion Date: 12/78

Test Vehicle: SPAR V, VII, VIII

Flight Date(s): 6/77, 2/78, 6/78

Hardware: AAFE Directional Solidification Furnace

Estimated Cost: 165 K

Objective:

Verification and further understanding of ASTP results.

to determine the effect of growth rate and temperature gradient vari-MnBi/Bi. Off-eutectic solidification experiments will be conducted Systematic directional solidification experiments will be conducted ation of the microstructure and magnetic properties of eutectic Description:

to increase the volume fraction of MnBi without altering the mor-

phology.

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R&D PROGRAM

(M-77-1) FEASIBILITY OF DIRECTIONAL SOLIDIFICATION OF PERITECTIC ALLOYS

Start Date: 6/77

Completion Date: 6/80

Test Vehicle: Ground Base Experiments

Flight Date(s):

Hardware: Zone Refiner

Estimated Cost: 350 K

Determine the thermal and compositional parameters suitable for Objective:

directional solidification of Cobalt/Rare Earth (CoRE) alloys

 $(\text{Co}_{17}\ \text{RE}_2,\ \text{Co}_8\text{RE},\ \text{Co}_5\text{RE})$ will be solidified using a range of growth CORE alloys typical of the compositions used for permanent magnets Description:

rates and temperature gradients analytically predicted to produce

aligned microstructures. Microstructural and magnetic measurements will be used to define the most suitable range of parameters

for further low-g study.

(M-77-2) DEVELOPMENT OF ZONE REFINER/DIRECTIONAL SOLDIFICATION APPARATUS

Start Date:

21/9

Open (Hardware complete by 6/79) Completion Date:

Test Vehicle:

OFT, Spacelab

Flight Date(s):

2/80, 3/81,

Hardware:

Automated Zone Refiner/Directional Solidification Apparatus

Estimated Cost:

450 K (The total cost will be shared by other programs.)

DDT&E and determination of operating characteristics for flight

Objective:

unit

Description:

A floating zone refiner using heat lamps or imaging techniques will

be developed. Samples 10 to 50 cm long, 0.5 to 4 cm diameter

should be accommodated. Zone motion from 1 to 50 cm/hr should

be provided. Provisions for auxiliary cooling to produce temperature

gradients from 25 to $250^{\rm o}{
m C/cm}$ will be necessary as well as pro-

vision for running the entire experiment in inert atmospheres.

Equipment will be used for other programs.

(M-77-3) DEVELOPMENT OF SHAPING DEVICE

Start Date:

10/77

Completion Date: Open (Hardware complete by 8/80)

Test Vehicle: SP

SPAR XI, Spacelab

Flight Date(s):

8/79, 3/81,

Hardware:

Acoustic or Electromagnetic Shaping Device

550 K (The total cost will be shared by other programs.)

Estimated Cost:

Objective:

DDT&E and determination of operating characteristics for flight unit

Description:

A device to shape molten metals into regular cross sections (squares, rectangles, etc) overcoming surface tension will be required to reduce waste in many containerless processes. Ground-based feasibility studies should be used to determine whether accoustic or electro-

magnetic systems will be most suitable. Preliminary evaluation of

the concept (s) will take place on SPAR XI. Equipment will be used for other programs.

(M-77-4) DIRECTIONAL SOLIDIFICATION OF Mabi EUTECTICS AT SLOW GROWTH RATES

Start Date: 10/77

Completion Date: 7/80

Test Vehicle: OFT

Flight Date(s): 2/80

Hardware: AAFE Directional Solidification Apparatus

Estimated Cost: 125 K

Complete experiments on MnBi at slow growth rates

MnBi/Bi will be completed. This will involve slow rates of growth

Experiments on the contained directional solidification of eutectic

Description:

Objective:

(<50 cm/hr). Microstructural and magnetic measurements will

complete the analysis and permit comparison with theory.

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R&D PROGRAM

(M-78-1) CONTAINED DIRECTIONAL SOLIDIFICATION OF CORE PERITECTICS (COMPOSITION VARIATIONS)

Start Date: 5/78

Completion Date: 5/79

Test Vehicle: SPAR IX

Flight Date(s): 11/78

AAFE Directional Solidification Apparatus (upgraded to reach 1600°C) Hardware:

Estimated Cost: 75 K

Evaluate the role of low-g on directional solidification of CoRE alloys Objective:

of selected compositions.

Range of compositions found most suitable for directional solidification experiments (M-77-1) will be processed at fixed growth rates Description:

and temperature gradients. Microstructures and magnetic properties

will be compared with identical materials whose properties had been

optimized during the ground based tests.

(M-78-2) CONTAINED DIRECTIONAL SOLIDIFICATION OF CORE PERITECTICS (GROWTH RATE VARIATION)

Start Date: 10/78

Completion Date: 10/79

Test Vehicle: SPAR X

Flight Date(s): 3/79

AAFE Directional Solidification Apparatus (upgraded to reach 1600°C) Hardware:

Estimated Cost: 75 K

Evaluate the role of growth rate on the low-g directional solidification Objective:

of CoRE peritectics

Using one or two of the compositions optimized from previous pro-Description: grams (M-77-1) and (M-78-1) directional solidification experiments

will be carried out using fixed temperature gradients over a range of

growth rates. The appropriate values for the growth rates will be

compared with one-g samples for microstructure and magnetic properdetermined by extensive ground based testing. Low-g samples will be

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(M-78-3) MEASUREMENT OF THERMOTRANSPORT DURING DIRECTIONAL SOLIDIFICATION

Start Date: 8/78

Completion Date: 8/80

Test Vehicle: OFT

Flight Date(s): 2/80

Modified Directional Solidification Apparatus Developed for AAFE Hardware:

Estimated Cost: 175 K

Determine the impact of the significant reduction of convection level Objective:

on thermotransport in high temperature gradients.

Description:

ment of chemical thermotransport. Ground base analytical programs Using contained directional solidification techniques to minimize convective flow, an assessment will be made as to the level of enhancequench studies will detail segregation rates as a function of thermal impact of thermotransport on the directionally solidified composite. will anticipate the impact of laminar flow or creeping motion on the gradient and geometry. Change of rate studies will identify steady thermotransport and the resultant solidified composite. Hold and

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R&D PROGRAM

(M-78-4) MEASUREMENT OF MARANGONI EFFECTS IN FREE FLOATING ZONES

Start Date: 8/78

Completion Date: 12/81

Test Vehicle: OFT, S/L 3

Flight Date(s): 2/80, 3/81

Float Zone Directional Solidification Unit and Contained Directional Hardware:

Solidification Unit

Estimated Cost: 350 K

Determine whether high thermal gradients and free liquid surfaces Objective: formed during floating zone directional solidification, will lead to

appreciable convection due to Marangoni flow. Determine whether

this will impact the solidified crystal.

Make comparative studies of the dopant distributions found in contained Description: and uncontained melts of similar geometry, exposed to identical thermal

profiles. Assessment of whether surface activation or reaction can

impact the level of Marangoni convection and the resultant microchemical distribution. This would require the variation of the gaseous en-

vironment surrounding the floating zone. Variation of dopant level, zone geometry, and rotation would be areas for additional study.

Identification of convective level will determine significance of

thermotransport (M-78-3) and will define experimental requirements for

M-80-1.

(M-79-1) CONTAINED DIRECTIONAL SOLIDIFICATION OF CORE PERITECTICS (TEMPERATURE GRADIENT VARIATIONS)

3/79Start Date:

3/80Completion Date:

SPAR XI Test Vehicle:

8/79 Flight Date(s): AAFE Directional Solidification Apparatus (upgraded to reach Hardware:

 1600° C)

75 K Estimated Cost:

Objective:

Evaluate the role of temperature gradient variations in the con-

tained directional solidification of CoRE peritectics

ation study on the low-g solidification of CoRE peritectics. Using the In this final SPAR experiment, we will complete the parameter vari-

Description:

and (M-78-2) we will systematically vary the temperature gradient

composition selected in earlier work and growth rates from (M-77-1)

to optimize the metallurgical structure and magnetic properties.

(M-80-1) CONTAINED DIRECTIONAL SOLIDIFICATION OF CORE PERITECTICS

Start Date: 5/80

Completion Date: 12/81

Test Vehicle: Spacelab 3

Flight Date(s): 3/81

AAFE Directional Solidification Apparatus (upgraded to reach 1600°C) Hardware:

Estimated Cost: 125 K

Objective:

(1) Verify SPAR IX, X, XI results

(2) Extend growth regime to much slower growth rates

Further evaluation of feasibility of directional solidification of CoRE peritectics by verification of earlier SPAR results (M-78-1, 2) and (M-79-1). Extension of these programs with lower growth rates (<50 cm/hr) on selected alloy compositions will be carried out. Description:

Most suitable range of parameters (compositions, temperature gradient, growth rate) will be selected for the containerless directional solidification experiments.

(M-80-2) FEASIBILITY OF CONTAINERLESS DIRECTIONAL SOLIDIFICATION OF CORE PERITECTICS

Start Date: 1/80

Completion Date: 10/82

Test Vehicle: S/L 10

Flight Date(s): 3/82

Hardware:

Directional Solidification/Zone Refiner

CORE Unit

High Vacuum System

Inert Gas Purification System

Estimated Cost: 350 K

Determine feasibility of containerless directional solidification of Objective:

CoRE peritectic alloys

Using the inputs from the previous studies on the contained direc-

Description:

tional solidification of CoRE (ground based, SPAR and Spacelab 3)

optimized alloy compositions and thermal parameters will be se-

lected for evaluation of the feasibility of containerless directional

solidification. Samples small enough to be water cooled to establish

the desired temperature gradient will be used in conjunction with the

zone refiner. The experiment will be carried out as a floating zone

refining experiment.

(M-81-1) MOLTEN ZONE SHAPING OF ALLOYS

Start Date: 5/81

Completion Date: 12/84

impredion Date: 12/04

Test Vehicle: Spacelab, Transition Phase (1-3)

Flight Date(s) 3/82, 11/82, 5/8, 11/83, 4/84, 9/84

Hardware: • Levitator (Type TBD)

Image Furnace

• High Vacuum System

Inert Atmosphere Purification System

Shaping Unit

Estimated Cost: 750 K

Establish feasibility of shaping molten metals without dies Objective:

Feasibility of shaping molten zones and maintaining their shape through magnetic or acoustic will be selected. Evaluation of materials will bethe solidification step will be established. A suitable system, electrogin with low melting pure metals and progress through low melting Description:

role of the inert atmosphere will be assessed for acoustic devices. Experiments on Phase (4) and Phase (5) will concentrate on shaping CoRE ments on Phase (3), Phase (4) and Phase (5) will be carried out in conperitectic alloys while they are being directionally solidified. Experialloys, high melting metals and alloys and electronic materials. The junction with the prototype directional solidification furnace for the magnetic materials facility,

(M-82-1) PROTOTYPE DIRECTIONAL SOLIDIFICATION FURNACE DEVELOPMENT

Start Date: 5/82

Completion Date: 12/85

Test Vehicle: Transition Phase 1-6

Flight Date(s): 11/83, 4/84, 9/84, 1/85, 5/85, 10/85

Hardware: • Prototype DS Furnace

Shaping Device

• Power Supply

• Thermal Instrumentation

Gas Quenching Facility

Gas Tanks and Regulators

Vacuum System

Estimated Cost: 1.6

Demonstrate feasibility of containerless directional solidification of Objective:

CoRE alloys using the prototype system

Based on ground based and space tests, a prototype directional solidification furnace, incorporating all the features required for magnet pro-Description:

duction will be designed, built and tested. Individual components will be initially checked out on the ground, delivered to space and rechecked in

low-g. The complete unit will be assembled and run on Phase 5. The

last three flight Phase (4,5,6) will be used to establish the optimum low-g operating conditions for the entire unit with CoRE alloys. Particular

attention will be paid to the gas supply for the quenching facility.

(M-83-1) SUBSYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

Start Date:

Completion Date: 12/85

Transition Phase 4-6 Test Vehicle:

1/85, 5/85, 10/85 Flight Date(s):

Storage cans Hardware:

Feed drive mechanism

Take-up Mechanism

Storage reel

Shape Monitor

600KEstimated Cost: Demonstrate the feasibility, in space, of the mechanical part of the Objective:

directional solidification process

Components to mechanically drive the CoRE rods through the direc-Description:

tional solidification furnace will be designed, built and tested. Initial checkout will be on the ground, followed by testing in space. The

entire mechanical system will be assembled and checked out by run-

ning rods through on a continuous basis.

(M-84-1) DEDICATED SUBMODULE DEVELOPMENT

Start Date:

1/84

12/85Completion Date:

Transition Phase 6 Test Vehicle:

10/85Flight Date(s): Submodule Hardware:

SCB Support Subsystems

Included in SCB Estimated Cost:

Objective:

Develop the dedicated submodule for the directional solidification of

high coercive strength magnets.

DDT&E of the dedicated manufacturing submodule to accommodate the Description:

directional solidification process.

(M-86-1) EQUIPMENT MODULE INTEGRATION

1/86Start Date: 98/2 Completion Date:

SCB Test Vehicle: On SCB Flight Date(s): All hardware required for process Hardware:

Submodule

SCB Support Subsystems

Manufacturing Development Laboratory

800 K Estimated Cost:

Description:

Integration of hardware and module for directional solidification process. Objective:

Prototype hardware (furnace and subsystems) will be incorporated into the submodule on the ground. The entire system will be checked out

functionally, then delivered to the SCB

(M-86-2) PROTOTYPE CHECKOUT

Start Date: 7/86

Completion Date: 3/87

Test Vehicle: SCB

Flight Date(s): On SCB

Hardware: Prototype Mfg unit

Estimated Cost: 400 K

Thorough checkout of operation of directional solidification apparatus. Objective:

use with the real-time process control computers. Small amounts of parameters will be developed during this manual period of testing for "fine tune" the operating characteristics of the facility. Operational

The prototype manufacturing unit will be run with CoRE alloy rods to

Description:

material (several hundred kilograms) will be produced and sold or given away to users' for their trials. Based on these results, final adjust-

checking the material produced on SCB will be developed using the protoment of the process will be made. Quality control procedures for

type unit.

(M-87-1) PILOT PLANT MANUFACTURING

Start Date: 2/87

Completion Date: 12/87

Test Vehicle: SCB

Flight Date(s) On SCB

Hardware: Prototype facility

Estimated Cost:

Objective:

Carry out pilot plant operations on SCB, manufacturing high coercive

strength magnets.

Small quantities of material will be manufactured on a continuous basis. Description:

Material will be sold commercially to test the market. Orders will be

taken for material to be produced during the commercial operation

phase.

(M-88-2) COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION

Start Date: 1/88

Completion Date: -

Test Vehicle: SCB

Flight Date(s):

Hardware: Prototype Facility

Estimated Cost:

Commercial production of high coercive strength magnets Objective:

to run continuously (24 hr/day), all year. Resupply is presently esti-(initially estimated @ $\sim 10,000~{\rm Kg/yr}$). This will require the facility

The facility will be run at a rate to supply the ground-based demand

Description:

mated on a 30-day basis. If different alloy compositions or shapes are

required, some time will be lost in the small modifications necessary

to change the operating parameters.

